## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7098.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Dramatic and Musical Zatters. es have been a little dull lately, but there will e quite a revival to night, as will be seen by the follow-

cessful English teur, will commence a brief engagemen this evening, playing in the piece called "Sam Patch in France." Mr. McVicker is the only representative of this style of character now upon the stage, and has the meriof versatility, being a good general actor as well as a first ed for his artistic, quiet style. In addition to Mr-McVicker's piece, Mr. Perry will earnestly request Mr. Burton to "Take that Girl Away," and Mr. Burton will

reping. It is at No. 472 Broadway, and is said to be a erfect little jewel of a theatre. The opening bill is a curiosity. The entire company is composed of children, the clever Marsh juveniles doing the leading business.

Miss Louise will deliver the opening address, and the spectacle of "The Natad Queen" will follow. Everything will be new, and the exhibition will be a very interesting At LAURA KRENE'S VARIETIES, the pieces for to-night te "Satan in Paris" and the "School for Tigers;" Miss Keere plays in both pieces. "The King's Rival" is in

Park theatre piece, has been revived during the past week, and achieved a very respectable success, due principally to the excellent manner in which the several parts were filled. Mr. Wallack's bills to-day Treasurer, who is so polite that it is a pleasure to pay your money to him. A new plees, "Duke Humphrey's Dioner," is up for to-night, with the "Village Doctor" and "The Little Treasure." We are giad to hear that r. Wallack will shortly appear.
At Niblo's Garden, the Rayels and M'lle Robert are

rawing well. Three new pieces for to-night.

The Bowery Theatre has been crowded every night to e "Herve, the Hunter." It is full of the most extraorary effects. Mr. Conrad Clarke will make his debut at this house to-pight, as Tristam Lynwood.

tour through the country, from Massachusetts to the Mississippi. In conjunction with Mr. Goeckel, the planist, ral vocal artists of ability, be will give a farewell concert prior to his return to Europe, on Friday of this

programme is announced for to-night. Also, a new colored adaptation of the capital farce, "The Good for

At Buckley's, 539 Broadway, the "Sonnambula" bursque and other good things.

inge, 639 Broadway. Miss Emily Delores, the female phia, is here to be seen and heard.

at the Brooklyn Museum, on Tuesday. The bill is "The Serious Family," "Limerick Boy," and "The Dead

M'lle RACHEL is at the Saint Denis Hotel. She will go

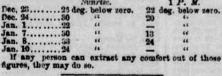
Another Cold Snap.

RYPERBOREAN HORBORS—THE SNOWS OF JANUARY
—THE ICE CROP AND THE COLD WEATHER, ETC.

The severity of the present winter is without preceding the commence of the themselves. er show that during the past month the warmest days were ten and a half degrees colder than the coldest days of January, 1854 and 1855. The mean temperature of nis month at sunrise was 19 degrees; at 3 P. M., 27 hours was 29 for sunrice, and 35 for 3 P. M.; and in 1855

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|   | 1   | Chese  | figures  | may     | seem | to our      | read    | lera | far  | below | . 1 |

mark, but it will be remembered the apparent depth of snow is very deceptive, and, when measured, turns out to be far less than supposed. This winter has been an excellent one for the ice companies, and it is estimated quantity, that of any previous year. By the second week in February, all that is necessary will be taken in, and the work stopped for the present year. During one day, last week, 6,000 tons were cut and housed at Athens, on the Hudson. This almost covered four acres and a half, and was fourteen inches in thickness. Ice one feet thick is estimated to weigh one thousand tons to the acre.



From Nassau, N. P., we have files to the 20d January. Daphne Neilly was sentenced to be hanged at Nassau February 1, for the murder of Ada Roxborough, at Long

H. B. M. steam sloop Buzzard, from Jamaica, had arrived with troops.

The Bahama Herald, of January, 19 has the following

The Bahama Herald, of January, 19 has the following reports from Turks Ialands:—

The government schooner President, Ramsay, marter, arrived from her interinsular route on Wednesday afterneon. We learn that the fever at Inagus still continues, in many cases attended with ague.

At Iong Cay, Crocked Ialand, a small quantity of salt had been raked, and the weather was yet favorable for the pans. Some rain had fallen, but not enough to retard the making of salt.

The Nassau Guardian of Jan. 19 says:—
During this week the weather has been delightful. The thermometer has not ranged much above 60 degrees, and on Thursday night it fell to 67 degrees. The wind has prevailed prinsipally from the northwest until to-day, when a southeasterly breeze caused the mercury to rise to 121/4. Much rain fell on Tuesday night.

The United States steamer Savannah was at Rio Janeiro December 16, from River la Plate.

MISSIONER—THE CLAIM OF TION TO RIOT.

[From the Cancinemati Columbian, Jan 31]
The party of fugitive slaves, consisting of two men, two women and three children, were yesterday morning brought in custody by the United States Marshal before United States Commissi ner Pendery.

Wall and Finnel, of Covington, and Col. Chembers, of Cancinnati, appeared for the claimants; Mr. Mersaeli and Mr. Word, Meens. Johns & Gitchell appeared for the delendants.

Wall and Finnel, of Covingion, and Col. Chembers, of Cuneineast, appeared for the claimants; Mr. Marsuali and Mr. Word, Mesers. Joiffie & Gitchell appeared for the defer dants.

The two men, Simon Garner and Robert Grener, and the cidest woman, Mary Garner, wife of Siman, ore claimed by Mr. Marshal: Margaret Garner, against whom the Coroner's jury on Tuessay evening found a variet on murder, with her three remaining children, are claimed by Mr. Gaines.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Joiffie applied for a postpouement, that the defence might have time to obtain witnesses. By those witnesses he expected to prove that the woman Mary Garner, had frequently been over to this city, with the knowledge, conseat and comman of her alleged owners, for the purpose of marketing set; that the young man Robert Garner, three years ago was in this city employed for four days driving nogs, and, though he feared the evidence might not iprove a clear, he expected to prove similar fasts of the other adult parties. Heasked the Court for time to obtain witnesses.

Colorel Chambers opposed the application and tesisted that the examination should proceed. He expected error possible obstruction.

Mr. Joiffie explained that the writ of habeus corpus had intercepted the proceedings; he had never seen his citents until the previous afternoon. He expected these mocurtery as would be granted in a case of \$10,000 in money or an estate.

Colonel Chambers insisted on a professional show, in writing, of the names of the witnesses, and what was expected to be proved by them.

A considerable time was occupied while Mr. Joliffe took the affidavits of his clients. The allegations in the affidavit of his clients. The allegations her as his layer. She heard Warrington more than twelve months; during that tim

nights. He was also hired to Poor, of Covington, and by his directions carried a trunk to Cincinntii. Deponent asks time to obtain witnesses in proof of these facts.

Col. Chambers denied that any right of freedom accrued to a slave by his owner bringing him over to Onia, when the slave voluntarily returned.

Mr. Jolific contended that a slave brought to the soil of Ohio by his owner, or the agent of the owner, became free, and that freedom no siter act could take away.

The affidavit of Margaret Garner was then read: it alleges that John Gaines, who claims her as his slava, brought her, when a small girl to Ohio, to nurse his daughter, and that the remained in Unicinnati until the evening. She expects to prove this fast by Mr. Gaines, now in Oregon, and asks a continuance until his evidence on he obtained. She also denoses that her children, William, Samuel and Scilla, were born after her having been thus brought into Ohio.

In the case of Mary Garner, the Commissioner said that the care ought to be carefully considered, as it was not an ordinary one. The question in hand is not one of collars and cents, but of liberty. A reasonable time to bring in testimony is asked for. The points raised in the affidavits and the genuineness of the statements there raised, he was not then called upon now to declare, but with respect to the time requested, precedent, as well as his own feelings, would gavern him; the Court would do what was just and right. The point raised by the defence, on behalf of Mary Garner, was an important one, and the Court would consider its relation to the other cases; it was a question that ought to be fully and fairly invostigated. The Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, the prisoners in the meantime being remander into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The position of the case at the adjournment was this:—Mr. Joliffe, the counsel for the devence, plaimed that any slave passing into the free State of Ohio, with the consent of his or her owner, or his agent, which an individ

Yesterday morning a man named Joseph Corcoran came to the Lower Police Court, before Justice Welsh, and preferred a charge of mahem against one John Curran, who, he alleged, bit off a portion of his nose and otherwise digfigured his face, while engaged with him in a fight at No. 162 William street. The detached part of the organ was presented to the magistrate as good and sufficient evidence of Mr. Gurran's propensity for malming his aniagonist. The accused was committed for trial on the acove charge.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY. A man named Frederick Wolfe, residing at the Manhat A man named Frederick Wolfe, residing at the Manhattan Hotel, in Murray street, appeared before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Folice Court, and made a cumplaint sgainst the proprietors of the place No. 152 Rivington street for gambling. He stated that at one time he lost \$3, and at another period \$9, at the game of fare; that on the occasion of his losing the last mamed amount he was severely assaulted by the occupants of the place, who best and kicked him in an unjustifiable manner. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accured parties, when Ernest Henchell, Morits Somers and Philip Tobias were arrested on a charge of keeping a gambling house. Moses Luderbrack, David Wolfe and Jules Mendlebaum were also taken into custody on a charge of assault and battery upon the complainant. All troce arrested were held to bail to answer the charges sgainst them.

grainst them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REKALD.

New York, Feb. 4, 1856.

Having seen an account in your issue of the 2d (caturday) of the arrest of a person calling himself by my name charged with felonious assault on a person in Trinty place, and having noticed, a low weeks ago, the arrest of a person, also taking my name, charged with steeling a baie of ection. I have come to the conclusion that some of my political enemies have had some band in the report. I have lived in the First ward tweaty-soven years, and dely any person to say sught against me, by inserting this you will stop untavorable reports, and oblige, yours respectfully,

October 1800 A. S. Battery place, First ward.

LIVE OAN CLUB.—A live Oak Club has recently been or-ganized in the Fourth ward of Jersey City. Its rooms are at Union Hall, in Grove street, corner of South Fifth

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London, Paris, Madrid and Rome Correspondence.

THE PEACE RUMORS

WHAT DO THEY AMOUNT TO

THEIR EFFECT ON WESTERN EUROPE. TONE OF THE COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS ENCLAND. THE NEXT BALTIC CAMPAIGN.

heran, contains the following: The government much regrets the interruption of the relations between Persia and the Minister of England, occasioned by the persistence with which Mr. Murray proposes unacceptable ar-rangements; but this difference does not imply the rup ture of the relations between the two States, and cannot

Prince Don Tomaso Corsini died at Rome on the 6th ultimo. He was born in 1767, and during his long H'e

Sundays and all feast days—a ceremony which has hith erto been jealously prohibited by the Turklah efficials

his government a very large sum for the erection within the walls of the town of consular buildings, an hospice

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1856.

or War-Counter Proposals by Russia-Their R. jextion-Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Russia-Critical Position of Prussia-Denmark-Every word of what I predicted has come to pass

cen received at Vienna.

Russia, as I said she would, has neither uncondition

These counter proposals have not been published, offi-cially, but the Morning Post got hold of them, and has

and that Count Buo; has notified Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, that a rupture of diplo Pussia. The 18th of January is the term fixed for the and, in all probability, Prince Gortschakoff will leav

A telegraphic despatch published in the Nord of Brussels, which is a Russian organ, says that at the same time that Count Buol modified the rupture of diplomatic relations to the Russian Minister he notified the Cabinets of Paris and London that Austria would not take the

All accounts agree, however, that Austria and Russia

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing last night, bints at the existence of a separate convention between of the 2d December.

This separate convention is to the effect that if Russia

does not accept (and she has refused,) the Austrian proposals within twenty days, the embassy is to be withdrawn, and then Austria, England and France will forth with deliberate and concert measures to force Russia to them, and will jutimate the same to the other States of Europe, calling upon them to co-operate. And that a notification will be made to Prussia, declaring that she shall not be admitted to future negotiations of peace, ex-cept on exmittion that she will accept the propositions already adopted by the three Powers, that she will for mally announce the same to Russia, and, in the event of Russia still refusing, will break off all diplomatic relations with her and recall her ambassador.

The funds have risen slightly on account of the beilef that Austria has at last screwed her courage to the sticking point, and that Russia shows a semi-inclination

Denmark, during the last campaign in the Balilo, declin ed assigning a station for the allied flee's and the means of procuring provisions in two of her ports. An energetic

the Danish government on the subject.

The Council of War is still sitting at Paris; but the deiberations remain secret. It is said that one of the points mooted is to abandon the Crimes, simply keeping Kamiesch, Ba'aklava and Eupatoria. The Admirals, it is ald, are averse to attacking Nicholateff.

All the London journals of this morning publish the

Omer Pasha was still at Redout Kale, but with a part only of his troops. The bulk of his army had proceeded towards Trobisond. The compaign in Mingrelia is given up. General Mouravieff has strongly fortified himself in Kare; but for the snow he would have marched upon Erseroum. The Austrian squadron is at Smyrna. Abd el-Kader is at Damascus. The Teheran journal protests that Persia will remain neutral.

The India mail announces the suppression of the Santa

Pecce or No Peace—An Over Sanguine Correspondent—The War a Death Blove to the British Constitution—The Cen tral American Question-Effect Produced in England by the President's Message—Mr. Buchanan's Ability as a Proporation—Kars Purposely Allowed to be Captural— Secret Understanding Between the Belligerents. I stated three weeks ago that Louis Napoleon had re-

I stated three weeks ago that Louis Napoleon had resolved on peace, and that the alliance of England and
France sgainst Russia was at an end. This day's mail
will bring you the confirmation of my prediction, for it
is certain that Ensels has accepted the propositions of
the allies. So the war is virtually at an end, and it only
remains now to convert the terms of agreement into the
permanent chape of a treaty. The sudden close of the
war is to be attributed, first, to the desire of the Frence
Emperor to avoid further expenditure, which was already
pressing heavily on the resources of France: second, to the anxiety of Russia to escape from a conflict with the the reduction of her strength, if not in her finel exhaustion; and last, to the policy of all the governments of

the chances daily increasing a a revolutionary movement that might prostrate every a syalty in Europe.

meet that might prostrate every a cyalty in Europe.

The effect of peace will be a relief to Russia, an advantage to France, and a hencit to England, though it cantob be denied that this country, from high to low, would greatly have preferred carrying on the war for another year. France has obtained all the glovy of the war, whilst England has lost all the prestage of her to emer war-like achievements. The press and people of England ascribe this solely to the incapacity of the arianocracy that wield a l the powers of the government, and there is not, in my opinion, the shadow of a deabt that they will be called before long to a severe, and perhaps fashi reskoning. The war, whort as it has been, has inflected a death thow on the British come litution as now administration.

war, so inglorious for England, and so infructuous for France, has only precipitated that grand event; and never will the people of England be satisfied until they have a death-westle with the "rugged Kussian bear." The peace is but a hollow truce, that will be made use of in putting the lords, temporal and spiritual, into their places, or rather out of them.

The press of Europe was just beginning to remark sheringly on the disorderly and factious conduct of the fewer House at Wasalogica, when the message arrived to give them other subjects of comment. The clear and conviscing statement of the President on the conduct of the English government with reference to the Clayton and Balwer treaty has produced a prif und impression here. The explanation of Lord Palmerston in rarifament will be willed for before the public mind of this country come to any final conclusion; but if the fasts are found to be as represented in the message, the cays of the Palmerston Cabinet will be numbered. The opposition, headed by Deroy and Dis-

Austria and Russia—Bussia and the English Peace Party— The Distribution of War Medals to the French Troops by -The Cennus of Rome, de., de.

the alliance, and directed her attacks exactly to the point where the is most likely to succeed. The new torn ereigy of Austria presents a noble target. Austria, in Russis—Austria, the despised of England, the conformed of France, the spursed of the United States i

nianere, Chief Director of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg, the sarcastic observations uttered on his desire for are described as almost intolerable. Fortunately the Saxon Minister, Baron de Seebach, left Paris and came to bis aid, and said so much about the independent state of f-eling springing up in the secondary States of Europe, that both the Emperor and Nesselrode began to soften their deportment. The Russian circular, about which s much has been seld, was no longer talked of as an ultimainm; and the moderate tone adopted in regard to the Western propositions was the consequence. Still, as the matter stands, all is ceded to England and France; and it is where Austrian interests are chiefly concerned—the slice of land about Beserable—that the demur armes. The part which the House of Hapsburg has throughout play-ed—its ingratitude to the Czar—its faithless support of the allies-its detestable conduct in Hurgary and Italy will throw the strengest temptations to the most virulent of the war party either in England or France to show Austria no consideration, and serve her as no proper part of the great alliance. Hence the successful diplomacy of Eussia. Let her but succeed in furnishing the English peace party with something like "a cry"-a good popular reasonthe flar of an hoome tax of ten per cent, might not effect. At the same time, I have no idea that the dodge will ultimately succeed. The blood of England is up immense war interests are already in the ascendant. In one to far, England will hold to the expediency of now putiting the enemy in bonds which shall last a hundred

ears. This Russia will never consent to, and the war of cords of amity which for three years past have drawn them tegether, may be inferred from what has recently in the presence of the Emperer, the Empress, the mar-shals, generals, and most distinguished officers of France, military and civil, accompanied by the English military and naval officers, who had come over to Paris to attend the Im-perial Council of War, reviewed upwards of 12,600 French troops of all sims, in the court and Place du Carousej, a mediately before the Tuileries. They had recently ar-rived from the Fast, and the Duke's object was to present them all with medals commemorative of their gallant conduct, which this Queen of England had deputed him to bestow. The occasion was a novel one; and though a drizzling rain ever and anon interfered with the spectacle, I have rarely witnessed a greater degree of interest among the thousands who rushed to the spot than was displayed. The cross of the Le-gion of Ecnor is becoming an every day affair so "meritorious" is the rising generation of Frenchmen but a badge of distinction from the hereditary foe acros completion of the conquest of England, and an acknow edgment from a quarter where, if a frequent exchange of hard blows could enable it to judge correctly, the party must of all others be the best qualified to form an

Imperial Guard, down to the To prevent the delay which 11 1 11 octosmon in ch 

toble fellows, as it were trained with visit with the leads of wearing on their breasts the emblems of the deeds of which be himself had been an eye winers and sharer. In bestowing the medal on the officers the Duke mace an acmirable speech, in ablich he thanked the Emperor for allowing him to perform a duty on the part of the Queen of Eug and so dear to his feelings. He halled the troops

Our Madrid Comespondence.

Marking of the Guard at the Cortes—Conspiracy Abortive— Quiet Restored—Heavy Rains, dc., dc.

On the 7th last, a very grave attempt upon public order took place here, which has given rise to many com-

order took place here, which has given rise to many com-mentarice. It was as follows:—
A part of the guard on duty at the Cortes, whilst the Assembly was in session, mutinied, with the intention of penetrating to the chamber. These revolutionists loaded their guns and fired several discharges in the air, doubtless to alarm the city, or perhaps as a signal agreed upon plet. Immediately the doors of the Assembly were closed, and the President and various deputies came out to endeavor to appease the tumult, but were unable to do so. It was only calmed by the presence of the comand Espartero himself, not without the latter baving been insulted by the rebets. The company on guard was then relieved, and an event which might have led to the most

relieved, and an event which might have led to the most horrible results, had it been carried out as intended, was terminated in two hours.

From what I have learnt there is no doubt but what it was all premeditated, as a few moments before the tumint began sil the lights in the interior galleries of the Certes were extinguished, which plainly indicates the determination of invaling the chamber.

Various individuals have been arrested—amongst the first the sergeant who commanded the revolted company. A court of inquiry has been instituted, in order to aftit this affair. Up to to day nothing positive can be said as to its results; but public option points out several individuals of the Moderado party as having a share in the intended, which has not resulted as they had hoped.

The democrats ray they have nothing to do with this attempt, so that until the investigation is concluded no hing can be said with certainty. In my next I hope to give you more explanations of this affair. Nothing new respecting other things. Great rains are inundating the country, causing a great rate in provisions, &c., on account of the difficulty of communications.

JUAN.

Ross, Jan. 2, 1855. Rumored Recoletion in Naples-The Political Condition of Italy the Motres of Austrian Activity in the Peace Negotiation:—Roman Censorship of the Foreign Press—

Ineccurity of Travellers, dc.

We have to-day a rumor from Naples that a revolution has broken out; but I do not believe a word of it. It is savius, and that one has been mistaken for the other. That a revolution in Naples is quite possible, I will not That a revolution in Naples is quite possible, I will not deny; that it is likely to occur, if peace is concluded before next April, is not et all probable. Naples is a sort of lounc bouche, to becar't I up after the regular courses, and will be dealt with not relief to circumstances. If a revolution were to take pt ce, it would certainly add an ally to the Western Powers, and Austria, I feel certain would not be permitted to interfere. It is precisely the which induces Austria to take such decided steps in fa-vor of peace; because, as long as the war laste there is

Defice him as his data convertee, next all how as he better the bit and his data convertee, next all how as he determined that his and his data or as he had the convertee that he had the his data of the his